

P A R

3. Part divided from the rest; separate part.
 Lord'd in a small *partition*; and the rest
 Ordin'd for uses to his Lord best known. *Milton.*
4. That by which different parts are separated.
 It doth not follow, that God, without respect, doth teach
 us to erect between us and them a *partition* wall of difference,
 in such things indifferent as have hitherto been disputed of.
Hooker, b. iv. §. 6.
 Make *partitions* of wood in a hoghead, with holes in
 them, and mark the difference of their found from that of an
 hoghead without such *partitions*. *Bacon.*
Partition firm and sure,
 The waters underneath from thofe above
 Dividing. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 Enclosures our factions have made in the church, become
 a great *partition* wall to keep others out of it.
Decay of Piety.
 At one end of it, is a great *partition*, designed for an
 opera. *Addison.*
 The *partition* between good and evil is broken down; and
 where one sin has entered, legions will force their way.
Rogers's Sermons.
5. Part where separation is made.
 The mound was newly made, no fight could pass
 Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the grafs,
 The well-united fods fo closely lay. *Dryden.*
 To *PARTITION, v. a.* To divide into distinct parts.
 These fides are uniform without, though feverally *partitioned*
 within. *Bacon.*
PARTLET, n. f. A name given to a hen; the original signifi-
 cation being a ruff or band, or covering for the neck.
Hammer.
 Thou dotard, thou art woman tir'd; unroofed
 By thy dame *partlet* here. *Shaksfp.*
 Tir'd with pinn'd ruffs, and fans, and *partlet* strips. *Hall.*
 Dame *partlet* was the sovereign of his heart;
 He feather'd her. *Dryden's Fables.*
PARTLY, adv. [from *part.*] In some measure; in some de-
 gree; in part.
 That part, which, fince the coming of Chrift, partly hath
 embraced, and *partly* thall hereafter embrace the chriftian
 religion, we term, as by a more proper name, the church of
 Chrift. *Hooker, b. iii. §. 1.*
 The inhabitants of Naples have been always very noto-
 rious for leading a life of lazinefs and pleasure, which I take
 to arife out of the wonderful plenty of their country, that
 does not make labour fo neceffary to them, and *partly* out of
 the temper of their climate, that relaxes the fibres of their
 bodies, and difpofes the people to fuch an idle indolent hu-
 mour. *Addifon's Remarks on Italy.*
- PARTNER, n. f.* [from *part.*]
 1. Partaker; fharer; one who has part in any thing; associate.
 My noble *partner*,
 You greet with prefent grace,
 That he feems rapt withal. *Shaksfp. Macbeth.*
 Noble *partners*
 Touch you the fweeteft points with fweeteft terms. *Shaksfp.*
 Thofe of the race of Sem were no *partners* in the unbe-
 lieving work of the tower. *Raleigh's Hiftory.*
 To undergo
 Myfelf the total crime; or to accufe
 My other felf, the *partner* of my life. *Milton.*
 Sapor, king of Perfia, had an heaven of glafs, which,
 proudly fitting in his effate, he trod upon, calling himfelf
 brother to the fun and moon, and *partner* with the ftars.
Peafham of Geometry.
 The foul continues in her action, till her *partner* is again
 qualified to bear her company. *Addifon.*
2. One who dances with another.
 Lead in your ladies every one; fweet *partner*,
 I muft not yet forfake you. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*
 To *PARTNER, v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to associate
 with a partner.
 A lady who
 So fair, and fatten'd to an empery,
 Would make the great'ft king double: to be *partner'd*
 With tomboys, hir'd with felf-exhibition,
 Which your own coffers yield. *Shaksfp.*
PARTNERSHIP, n. f. [from *partner.*]
 1. Joint intereft or property.
 He does poffeffion keep,
 And is too wife to hazard *partnership*. *Dryden.*
 2. The union of two or more in the fame trade.
 'Tis a neceffary rule in alliances, *partnerships* and all man-
 ner of civil dealings, to have a ftrict regard to the difpofition
 of thofe we have to do withal. *L'Eſtrange.*
- PARTOOK, Prterite of partake.*
PARTURIDGE, n. f. [*perdix*, Fr. *pertris*, Welch; *perdix*, Lat.]
 A bird of game.
 The king is come out to feek a flea, as when one doth hunt
 a *partridge* in the mountains. *Æ Sam. xxvi. 20.*

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- PARTURIENT.** *adj.* [*parturiens*, Lat.] About to bring forth.
PARTURI'ON. *n. f.* [from *parturio*, Latin.] The state of being about to bring forth.
 Conformation of parts is required, not only unto the previous conditions of birth, but also unto the *parturition* or very birth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PART'Y. *n. f.* [*partie*, French.]
 1. A number of persons confederated by familiarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others; a faction.
 When any of these combatants strips his terms of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for truth, and not the slave of vain glory or a party. *Locke.*
 This account of party patches will appear improbable to those, who live at a distance from the fashionable world. *Adels.*
 Party writers are so sensible of the secret virtue of an *inviduendo*, that they never mention the *q*—n at length. *Spett.*
 This party rage in women only serves to aggravate animosities that reign among them. *Addis. Spect. N^o 81.*
 As he never leads the conversation into the violence and rage of party disputes, I listened to him with pleasure. *Taylor.*
 Division between those of the same party, exposes them to their enemies. *Pepe.*
 The most violent party men are such, as, in the conduct of their lives, have discovered least sense of religion or morality. *Swift.*
 2. One of two litigants.
 When you are hearing a matter between party and party, if pinched with the cholic, you make faces like mummies, and dismiss the controversy more entangled by your hearing: all the peace you make in their cause, is calling both parties knaves. *Shakspe.*
 The cause of both parties shall come before the judges. *Exodus xxii. 9.*
 If a bishop be a party to a suit, and excommunicates his adversary; such excommunication shall not bar his adversary from his action. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
 3. One concerned in any affair.
 The child was prisoner to the womb, and is freed and enfranchis'd; not a party to the anger of the king, nor guilty of the trespass of the queen. *Shakspe.*
 I do suspect this trash
 To be a party in this injury. *Shakspe.*
 4. Side; persons engaged against each other.
 Our Foes compell'd by need, have peace embrac'd:
 The peace, both parties want, is like to last. *Dryden.*
 5. Cause; side.
 Agle came in, to make their party good. *Dryden.*
 6. A select assembly.
 Let me extol a cat, on oysters fed,
 I'll have a party at the Bedford-head. *Pepe.*
 If the clergy would a little study the arts of conversation, they might be welcome at every party, where there was the least regard for politeness or good sense. *Swift.*
 7. Particular person; a person distinct from, or opposed to, another.
 As the paced on, she was stopp'd with a number of trees, so thickly placed together, that she was afraid she should, with rushing through, lose the speech of the lamentable party, which she was so desirous to understand. *Sidney.*
 The minister of justice may, for publick example, virtuously will the execution of that party, whose pardon another, for confanguinity's fake, as virtuously may desire. *Hooker.*
 If the jury found, that the party slain was of English race, it had been adjudged felony. *Darvies on Ireland.*
 How shall this be compast? canst thou bring me to the party? *Shakspeare's Tempest.*
 The smoke received into the nostrils, causes the party to lie as if he were drunk. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
 The imagination of the party to be cured, is not needful to concur; for it may be done without the knowledge of the party wounded. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 He that confesses his sin, and prays for pardon, hath punished his fault: and then there is nothing left to be done by the offended party, but to return to charity. *Taylor.*
 Though there is a real difference between one man and another, yet the party, who has the advantage, usually magnifies the inequality. *Collier on Pride.*
 8. A detachment of soldiers: as, he commanded that party lent thither.
PARTY-COLOURED. *adj.* [*party* and *coloured*.] Having diversity of colours.
 The sulfome ewes,
 Then conceiving, did, in yeaning time,
 Fall party-colour'd lambs. *Shakspe. Merch. of Venice.*
 The leopard was valuing himself upon the lullie of his party-coloured skin. *L'Estrange.*
 From one father both,
 Both girt with gold, and clad in party-colour'd cloth. *Dryden.*
 Constrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly
 With party-colour'd plumage a chattering pie. *Dryden.*
 I looked

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- I looked with as much pleasure upon the little party-coloured
assembly, as upon a bed of tulips. Addison's Spect.
- Nor is it hard to beautify each month
With files of party-colour'd fruits. Phillips
- Four knaves in garb luccinic, a trusty band,
And party-coloured troops, a shining train,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. Pope.
- PARTY-URV. *n. f.* [in law.] A jury in some trials half for-
rigniers and half natives.
- PARTY-MAN. *n. f.* [party and man.] A factious person; an
abettor of a party.
- PARTY-WALL. *n. f.* [party and wall.] Wall that separates one
house from the next.
- 'Tis an ill custom among bricklayers to work up a whole
story of the party-walls, before they work up the fronts.
Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.
- PARTIS. *n. f.* [Fr.] A church or church porch: applied to the
meetings of law-disputes among young students in the inns of
courts, and also to that disputation at Oxford, called *disputa-
tione in parvis*. Bailey.
- PARVITUDE. *n. f.* [from *parvus*, Latin.] Littleness; mi-
nuteness.
- The little ones of parvitude cannot reach to the same
floor with them. Glanville.
- PARTIVITY. *n. f.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] Littleness; minu-
teness.
- What are these for fineness and parvity, to those minute
animalcula discovered in pepper-water. Roy.
- PAS. *n. f.* [French.] Precedence; right of going foremost.
- In her poor circumstances, the still preserv'd the mien of a
gentlewoman; when the came into any full assembly, she
would not yield the *pas* to the best of them. Arbuthnot.
- PASCHAL. *adj.* [*pascale*, French; *paschalis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the passover.
2. Relating to Easter.
- PASH. *n. f.* [Paz, Spanish.] A kiss. Hammer.
- Thou want like a rough *pasb*, and the shoots that I have.
- To be full like me. Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.
- To PASH. *v. a.* [*persiffo*, Dutch.] To strike; to crush.
- With my armed fist
- I'll *pasb* him o'er the face. Shakspeare.
- Thy cunning engines have with labour rais'd
My beavy anger, like a mighty weight,
To fall and *pasb* thee dead. Dryden.
- PASQUE-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*pasquilla*, Latin.]
- The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed in
a circular order, and expand in form of a rose; out of the
middle of which rises a pointal, beset, for the most part,
with chives, which afterward becomes a fruit, in which the
seeds are gathered, as it were in a little head, each ending
in a small hair: to which must be added some little leaves,
encompassing the pedicle below the flower; as the anemone,
from which the *pasque-flower* differs in the feed, ending in a
tail. Miller.
- PASQUIL. } *n. f.* [from *pasquino*, a statue at Rome, to
PASQUIN. } which they affix any lampoon or paper of
PASQUINADE. } satirical observation.] A lampoon.
- He never valued any *pasquils* that were dropped up and
down, to think them worthy of his revenge. Howell.
- The *pasquils*, lampoons, and libels, we meet with now-a-
days, are a sort of playing with the four and twenty letters,
without sense, truth, or wit. Tatler, N^o 92.
- To PASS. *v. n.* [*passer*, French; *passus*, a step, Latin.]
1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be pro-
gressive.
- Tell him his long trouble is *passing*
- Out of this world. Shakspeare's Henry VIII.
- If I have found favour in thy sight, *pasjs* not away from
thy servant. Genesis.
- While my glory *passeth* by, I will put thee in a cleft of the
rock, and will cover thee, while I *pass* by. Exodus xxxiii. 22.
- Thus will I cut off him that *passeth* out, and him that
returneth. Ezekiel xxxv. 7.
- They took the fords of Jordan, and suffered not a man to
pass over. Judges xiii. 28.
- This heap and this pillar be witnesses, that I will not *pass*
over to thee, and that thou shalt not *pass* over it and this
pillar out from me for harm. Genesis xxxi. 52.
- An idea of motion not *passing* on, is not better than an
idea of motion at rest. Locke.
- Heedless of those cares, with anguish stung,
He felt their stings as they *pass'd* along. Pope.
- If the cause be unjust, we stop at the instrument, and sel-
dom *pas* on to him that directed it. Wake's Prep. for Death.
2. To go; to make way.
- Her case, her hands were torn
With *passing* through the brakes. Dryden.
3. To make transition from one thing to another.
- Others dissatisfied with what they have, and not trusting to
those innocent ways of getting more, fall to others, and *pass*
from jill to jivel.
- Temple's Miscellanea.

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4. To vanish; to be lost.
 Truſt not too much to that enchanting face;
 Beauty's a charm, but ſoon the charm will paſſe. *Dryden.*
5. To be ſpent; to go away.
 The time, when the thing exiſted, is the idea of that ſpace of duration, which *paſſed* between ſome fixed period and the being of that thing. *Locke.*
 We ſee, that one who fixes his thoughts very intently on one thing, ſo as to take but little notice of the ſucceſſion of ideas that *paſſ* in his mind, whilſt he is taken up with that earneſt contemplation, lets ſlip out of his account a good part of that duration, and thinks that time ſhorter than it is. *Locke.*
6. To be at an end; to be over.
 Their officious haſte,
 Who would before have born him to the ſky,
 Like eager Romans, cre all rites were paſſ,
 Did let too ſoon the ſacred eagle fly. *Dryden.*
7. To die; to paſs from the preſent life to another ſtate.
 The pangs of death do make him grin;
 Diſturb him not, let him paſſ peaceably. *Shakeſp.*
8. To be changed by regular gradation.
 Inflammations are tranſlated from other parts to the lungs;
 a pleuriſy eaſily *paſſeth* into a peripneumony. *Arbutnot.*
9. To go beyond bounds. Obſolete.
 Why this *paſſes*, Mr. Ford :—you are not to go looſe any longer, you muſt be pinioned. *Shakeſp.*
10. To be in any ſtate.
 I will cauſe you to *paſſ* under the rod, and I will bring you into the bond of the covenant. *Ezekiel xx. 37.*
11. To be enacted.
 Many of the nobility ſpoke in parliament againſt thoſe things, which were moſt grateful to his majeſty, and which ſtill *paſſed*, notwithstanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*
 Neither of theſe bills have yet *paſſed* the houſe of commons, and ſome think they may be rejected. *Swift.*
 This pernicious project, it *paſſed* into a law, would have been of the worſt conſequence. *Swift.*
12. To be effected; to exiſt. Unless this may be thought a noun with the articles ſuppreſſed, and be explained thus : it came to the *paſſ* that.
 I have heard it enquired, how it might be brought to *paſſ* that the church ſhould every where have able preachers to inſtruct the people. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 3.*
 When the caſe required diſſimulation, if they uſed it, it came to *paſſ* that the former opinion of their good faith made them almoſt inviſible. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
13. To gain reception; to become current : as, this money will not *paſſ*.
 That trick, ſaid ſhe, will not *paſſ* twice. *Hudibras.*
 Their excellencies will not *paſſ* for ſuch in the opinion of the learned, but only as things which have leſs of error in them. *Dryden.*
 Falſe eloquence *paſſeth* only where true is not underſtood, and no body will commend bad writers, that is acquainted with good. *Felton on the Clafficks.*
 The groſſeſt ſuppoſitions *paſſ* upon them, that the wild Iriſh were taken in toys; but that, in ſome time, they would grow tame. *Swift.*
14. To be practiſed artfully or ſucceſsfully.
 This practice hath moſt ſhrewdly *paſſ* upon thee;
 But when we know the grounds and authors of it,
 Thou ſhalt be both the plaintiff and the judge. *Shakeſp.*
 Though frauds may *paſſ* upon men, they are as open as the light to him that ſearches the heart. *L'Eſtrange.*
15. To be regarded as good or ill.
 He rejected the authority of councils, and ſo do all the reformed; ſo that this won't *paſſ* for a fault in him, 'till 'tis proved one in us. *Atterbury.*
16. To occur; to be tranſacted.
 If we would judge of the nature of ſpirits, we muſt have recourſe to our own conſciouſneſs of what *paſſ* within our own mind. *Watſ's Legiſl.*
17. To be done.
 Zeal may be let looſe in matters of direct duty, as in prayers, provided that no indirect act *paſſ* upon them to deſile them. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
18. To heed; to regard.
 As for theſe ſilken-coated ſlaves, I *paſſ* not;
 It is to you, good people, that I ſpeak,
 O'er whom, in time to come, I hope to reign. *Shakeſp.*
19. To determine finally; to judge capitally.
 Though well we may not *paſſ* upon his life,
 Without the form of juſtice; yet our pow'r
 Shall do a courtſy to our wrath. *Shakeſp.*
20. To be ſupremely excellent.
 To thruſt; to make a puſh in fencing.
 To ſee thee fight, to ſee thee *paſſ* thy puncto. *Shakeſp.*
- Both advance
 Againſt each other, and with ſword and lance
 They laſh, they join, they *paſſ*, they ſtrive to bore
 Their corſlets. *Dryden.*